

WHOLE NO: 554.

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I will be one of much interest:—that is, if a
I ever takes place, as we hope and trust it
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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, MAY 17, 1856.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

It has been the disagreeable duty of the abolitionists, from the beginning of their enterprise, to seize and bring before the courts of conscience culprits of every grade, whether skulking under the disguise of the senatorial robe or of the surplice; whether palming themselves off as the guardians of the spiritual or of the civil welfare of the people.

The disguise, however, is often so plausible that many very well-meaning people are inclined to look upon those who fulfill this ungrateful task as unnecessarily suspicious and censorious, and it is not unfrequently happens that the greatest offenders are, on this plea, permitted to escape.

The newspapers all agree in the statement that the Hon. James Buchanan, late minister of the American Government at the Court of St. James, was careful before leaving the old world, to pay a visit of ceremony to Mrs. Bennett, the wife of the editor of the New York Herald, (who it appears, is now residing at a villa near Paris), which visit, it seems to be generally understood, had some intimate connection with Mr. Buchanan's prospects for the presidency; for, like the old and jaded animal whose life has been spent on the race-course without ever winning the sweepstakes he still pants to enter the lists and exhibit his mettle.

We clip from an exchange the following announcement:

"A dispatch to the New York Herald says that on Mr. Buchanan's arrival at his old home at Lancaster, Pa., old and young turned out to meet him and never in the history of this populous region has there been such a manifestation of popular regard, since the visit of Lafayette."

To any one at all familiar with the nature and extent of the bribery carried on in this country by those numerous "statesmen" who, without the slightest desire for the presidency of the United States, would, nevertheless, from motives of self-interest, be willing to assume the great responsibilities of that office, to all such we say the connection between these two announcements will be sufficiently obvious, especially when the disclosures made by Buckingham, the English traveller regarding the venality of the New York Herald, are remembered.

It reflects but little credit upon the tone of morality among the leaders of the Republican movement that such newspapers as the New York Tribune unite with the democratic journals in eulogizing the character of men like Mr. Buchanan.

It is a fact perfectly notorious to Mr. Buchanan's own neighborhood that while the last nomination for the presidency was pending he used all the means for his own preferment which are found to be most available in a republic; he drove round, with his carriage and pair to the country taverns depositing such sums as the circumstances rendered advisable to provide for the delectation of those of his "friends" who might be inclined to manifest their attachment to him by drinking; he even invited the lowest rowdies of Lancaster to his own private residence for this purpose; he paid a formal visit with the members of his household, to the Catholic chapel—the Catholic vote is large in Lancaster—and became, for the time being, exceedingly "popular" in his manners.

After this, while residing at the English court, he endeavored to attract republican attention by a violation of the etiquette of that court, in appearing, on state occasions, in citizen's dress, which course it was to be amply taken for granted, arose from a high devotion to the principles of democratic equality.

Everything being out and dried he lands in New York with all the ceremony of a distinguished personage, and during his stay in "the guest of the city, continues to receive complimentary visits from many quarters." The cool effrontery of the whole proceeding is refreshing. What propriety on earth is there in Mr. Buchanan's arrogating to himself all this public attention? What has he done to merit this distinction? Such honors might with just as great reason, be accepted by his confederates of the Ostend conference.

In his public speech on this occasion he graciously condescends to admire the beauties of nature and demonstrates that it is possible to indulge in a vein of poetry and philosophy at one and the same time:

"Upon entering your magnificent Bay yesterday my heart swelled with emotion, while I gazed in the opportunity of pointing out its beauties and its thousand merchant ships to the strangers on board the steamer. Whence all this prosperity? It has mainly resulted from the Union of the States. Without the protection of the stars and stripes what would become of its commerce? Whilst every portion of our country and all the dwellers upon earth, are vitally interested in the preservation of the Constitution and the Union—whilst the liberty and civilization of the human race are bound up in the success of our grand experiment—New York has, if possible, more at stake than any other spot on the globe."

The conclusion of the farce of demagogues performed on this occasion, is highly dramatic and amusing:

"I came here without expecting all this kindness. Although a citizen of a neighboring state, I have been very little acquainted with my fellow citizens of New York. But they do everything over a grand scale. Their commerce extends all over the world; they are known in every clime; their energy and enterprise have spread the American flag even into heaven's lands, and when they undertake to give an humble individual, like myself, a reception, it is of that grand character that suits the feelings of the people. You do not expect me to make a long speech. (Cries of "go on, go on.") Go on! I would be very glad to address you by the hour, but when a man has said enough to express the feelings of his heart I am sure so generous a people will permit me to retire and enjoy the delightful music from which I expect to derive much pleasure. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Buchanan appears next in Philadelphia, where, it is quite evident, he expected his modesty to receive a shock similar to that which it had just sustained in New York. In his New York speech he had ingeniously confessed that he "liked the noise of demagoguery"; what, then, must have been his feelings when he learned that the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia had, by a vote of thirty-three to thirty, and the Select Council by a vote of thirteen to eleven, refused him the use of Independence Hall for one of those uproarious gatherings so dear to his heart?

In this posture of affairs he was fain to be content with a reception at the Merchant's Exchange. Observe the humility so naively betrayed in the

following extract from his speech on that occasion:

"I confess that I have been utterly astonished at the reception which the good people of my country have given me since I landed upon these shores. Without distinction of party I have been received at New York as an American citizen, the proudest title in the world. (Continued outbursts of applause.) The same course has been pursued towards me in my passage through New Jersey. And now here, where my heart nestles in its warmest and tenderest emotions, I have received the most cordial welcome of all."

Notwithstanding the overwhelming astonishment with which he receives these attentions so disproportionate to his deserts, he makes according to the newspapers, the following ingenious confession:

"The time was—some eight years ago—when to be elected the first magistrate of the great American Republic, was the dearest and fondest wish of my heart. I am now totally indifferent on the subject. My years now number three score and four; and though I am as strong in the possession of my faculties as at any previous period of my life, I have certainly not the same ambition. At the same time, if the American people choose to carry so great a trust in my hands, I am not the man to turn my back upon them. As long as my heart beats, it will beat only for them, and the country I love with all my soul."

Only think what a bait for gudgeons! He is "as strong in the possession of his faculties as at any previous period of his life" and without ambition! How rarely are such chances offered to a grateful people! It reminds one of those interesting celebrities who occasionally enlighten the public, through the medium of the press as to the great inducements which they present to their own persons to the formation of fortunate matrimonial connections:—"In the vigor of life, possessed of an agreeable exterior, and an amiable disposition."

If in New York he exhorts his hearers to "cherish the Constitution and the Union in their hearts—next to their belief in the Christian religion—the Bible for Heaven, and the Constitution of the country for earth," the climax of his patriotism was still, perhaps, reserved for the citizens of the metropolis of his native Commonwealth:

"Gentlemen, if this great and glorious Republic, now one—the great and glorious Republic cemented by the blood of our forefathers and preserved by the Constitution and the Union—if this great and glorious Republic should be shattered into insignificant atoms, it would be the contempt and derision of the great and good over the whole face of the earth. God forbid that this glorious star should ever set in discord and in blood! it never will."

The following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post, is full of significance, and exhibits in a striking light the manner in which the northern animal is to be appeased:

"Mr. Buchanan is violently assailed by his opponents in the democratic party for catering for Anti-Nebraska support. His organ here, the *Sentinel*, edited by a thorough-going disciple of Hunter and Mason of Virginia, and a Virginian himself, declares that the only question as regards the selection of presidential candidates is, who can carry the most northern vote, and that Mr. Buchanan is the man. The New York organ of the same gentlemen advocates his claims, with such arguments as this, that the democratic party is 'too much under pro-slavery influences.'"

Doubtless the understanding between those two apparently antagonistic organs is excellent. Nothing more is required than a seeming opposition to slavery—the northern people are always satisfied with names and appearances; the South, very sensibly, demands the thing, caring nothing about the yielding of a name, if thereby she can attain her object.

We do not select Mr. Buchanan as a subject for animadversion from any special dislike; he is no worse than the vast majority of those who are habitually dubbed "statesmen" by the American newspaper press. He can plead the excuse that he belongs to a state that has been more than commonly prolific in demagogues, with whom the market is always glutted, and who are always dog-cheap. But we have chosen his name merely as a peculiarly fitting representative of the species to which he belongs, and because he has thought proper to thrust himself, just at this time, upon the notice of all those whose business it is to take cognizance of public events.

We defy even Louis Napoleon to outdo this man in the arts of the intriguer, and we doubt whether history presents a single instance of more fulsome, degrading and disgusting flattery for the advancement of private ends than that furnished by this arch-demagogue.

We are requested to state that the "Luca Family," a company of colored musicians will give a Concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, the 16th inst. We have reason to believe that this entertainment will be worthy of the patronage of our citizens. Master Luca's performances on the piano are said to be uncommonly fine.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. J. A. Bingham for a copy of his speech on the Kansas Contested Election.

The Washington Union indignantly denies that the Democracy wishes to shirk the Nebraska issue in the Presidential canvass.

An exchange paper says: "A clergyman at the South, in sending a sermon for publication in the *National Preacher* observes incidentally—I should have no objection to your obtaining for me the degree of D. D. from some Northern college. I am a very popular man at the South, and I think it would have a tendency to harmonize the North and the South."

For the Bugle.
LETTER FROM J. H. PHILLEO.

ADRIAN, April 22, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND MARICE:—My last report of our united lecturing tour, closed, I believe, with our meetings at Milford. From there, we proceeded to Brighton, a small village, some ten miles beyond—having held a few evening meetings before the allusions in the last paragraph, or something worse, came up to him, and, stretching out his hand, said: "Good, by G—d, old boy, that's just right! Give us your hand, by G—d, I'm a Georgian!"

At the conclusion of his speech, a red faced individual, who seemed a good deal excited by the allusions in the last paragraph, or something worse, came up to him, and, stretching out his hand, said: "Good, by G—d, old boy, that's just right! Give us your hand, by G—d, I'm a Georgian!"

Mr. Buchanan appears next in Philadelphia, where, it is quite evident, he expected his modesty to receive a shock similar to that which it had just sustained in New York. In his New York speech he had ingeniously confessed that he "liked the noise of demagoguery"; what, then, must have been his feelings when he learned that the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia had, by a vote of thirty-three to thirty, and the Select Council by a vote of thirteen to eleven, refused him the use of Independence Hall for one of those uproarious gatherings so dear to his heart?

In this posture of affairs he was fain to be content with a reception at the Merchant's Exchange. Observe the humility so naively betrayed in the

To our excellent and enterprising young friend, George Roberts, we were indebted for earnest and successful efforts in behalf of our meetings, in all that section; and to his father's family for generous and hospitable entertainment, while there.

From Brighton we proceeded to Grand Rapids, holding meetings at Howell, Lansing, Grand Ledge, Lyons, and Ionia,—stopping at Ionia, old friends of the cause of reform, in the persons of Simon Mortimer, and family, and Titus Merritt, and their families, by whom we were kindly and hospitably entertained, and aided in our endeavors. This portion of the State is entirely new soil to our kind of radical Anti-Slavery. At Howell, we were disappointed in regard to a house for meetings, but succeeded finally in holding two meetings on Sunday the 13th of January, made a few friends, at least, and obtained some few subscribers to the Bugle. At Lansing, we were again disappointed in regard to a room for meetings, through some misunderstanding, and succeeded in holding only one evening meeting. Here also, at the close of the meeting, we found a few friends, and obtained two or three subscribers. At Lansing, Messrs. Powell and Walton having gone on to Lyons, Mrs. P. and myself, had a pressing invitation to take Grand Ledge in our way to Lyons. We accepted, and, as we were not expected at the latter place until the next Sunday, held two evening meetings there. The meetings were held in the hall-room of the tavern, the school house (which we have no meeting house) being occupied at the time, for the purpose of manufacturing proslavery to a pro-slavery religion.

At this place a lawyer manifested what may be justly supposed to be the general—not universal—ignorance, and, probably, a good deal more than the general heartlessness, and meanness, of the profession. It so happened that a law suit, involving the value of twenty shillings, occurred at the same house, on the same day, and continued in the evening of our second meeting. So, that, while the lawyers were pleading for the value of an old neck-yoke, I believe it was, in one room, were pleading for the bodies and souls of four million of immortal beings, in another. Mrs. P. made the closing remarks at our meeting, and the suit being closed, and this lawyer came in just at the conclusion of the A. S. meeting. Opportunity being given for any one to speak, this gentleman was called for. He responded to the call, by one of the most heartless and unprincipled speeches I ever heard couched in respectful language. Afflicted with a terribly severe headache, I had been able to take very little part in the meeting. But feeling that the head that would stand in the way of allowing such a speech to be made with impunity, and that, too, by a man occupying a respectable position, was scarcely worth having; I decided at once, to unmask the monster in our presence, if I could do no more. At the close of this infamous speech, a call (preconcerted no doubt) was made upon its author, for his presence below (a fit place for such a character.) However, he went below; but as he did not go out of hearing, he returned almost instantly, in a terrible rage—white as a sheet with anger, he came, showing the crowd—for by this time, the room was crowded, as the saying is, to a jam—to the right hand and to the left, without any kind of ceremony. I anticipated an assault from his appearance, when I saw him coming, and prepared to meet it, in a proper manner. But, as he suddenly changing his purpose, when he reached the stand, he halted, looked me in the face a moment, then turned, seized a chair and seated himself directly in front of where I stood, and fixed his eyes upon me, with such malignity in it, as if he had been the Devil himself. But, as he was thoroughly dishonest with himself, as well as with the audience, he soon got tired of that performance; and, as the miserable sophistry was stripped from his argument, and the heartless and unprincipled character of his speech was pointed out, his eyes sought the floor, and his cheek assumed a different complexion,—thus proving that he was not an absolute Devil, after all; that away down, deep in the recesses of his soul, he could experience a sense of shame, at least; that he was a human being, still, capable of appreciating a moral argument, in one direction, at least, and under proper influence, might have been developed into something higher and better. However, he gradually regained courage, and with it, his accustomed heartlessness, and at the close of my remarks, made a rejoinder; but this time, with the mask off, and at its conclusion, hurried from the room amid the jeers of his own friends, in such haste, as to forget his hat, on returning, for which, he was loudly, but ineffectually called upon, by his companions, to stand his ground. A little reflection seemed to make him ashamed to leave the house, under such circumstances, so, sneaking back into the room, he seated himself behind the audience, (most of whom were standing) At the close of the meeting, a few minutes after, however, he was nowhere to be found. How he left the room unobserved, was not, I think, known to many in the audience.

I have, doubtless, occupied too much space in referring to this affair. But such manifestations seem sufficient to show to all thinking people, how essentially ignorant of the vital principles that underlie all that is sacred and dear to humanity, as well as unprincipled, are the men to whose management they are committing their interests.

At Lyons we encountered no open opposition, though the whole influence of two Episcopal Clergymen residing there, is practically opposed to the cause of the Slave. Our meetings there, however, during Sunday and also Monday evening, were well attended, and seemed to excite considerable interest. We were warmly welcomed there, by several persons besides the Mortimers, whose names have escaped me. Some names were taken for the Bugle, whose blasts may, I trust, awake, at least, some of the dead, in that locality. The meetings at Ionia, were carried on by Mr. Powell, simultaneously with ours at Lyons.

We arrived at Grand Rapids, among entire strangers, with the exception of one or two individuals, both to ourselves and our cause; and, for entertainment, and room for meetings, were obliged to depend upon the Hotels and public halls—expenses of Hall, \$5.00 a day, and Hotel expenses in proportion. Our appointments here, was for Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 26 and 27. At the first session, as many as four persons were present at one time, I believe. Adjourned till evening, when some sixty or seventy persons assembled, and listened attentively. During Sunday, numbers somewhat increased and Sunday evening gave us an audience of perhaps, one hundred and fifty persons. At this, Sunday evening meeting, some mischievous Free-Soilers, so wrought upon the vanity and self-esteem of the editor of the Grand Rapids Enquirer—a miserable, heartless, old hunker demagogue—paper—as to induce him to give us battle. Of this, I suspect, he sincerely repented, as, instead of securing the applause of the audience, as he doubtless expected, they showed him marked disrespect, by loudly and almost unanimously, applauding his opponents.

he peremptorily declined a respectful invitation, presented by some of the subscribers to his own paper, to continue the discussion. A report of this gentleman's speech would be amusing, I think, to most of your readers, but would trespass too much upon your space. Suffice it to say that he started with admitting all that Abolitionists claim in regard to the curse and crime of slavery, and ended by declaring slavery the best thing that could happen to the negro, inasmuch as the slave is better off here, than the native at home. The intervening parts of his speech were about as consistent and edifying, and about as harmonious, as the two ends. The evidence he adduced to prove that Slavery was an improvement upon the condition of Native Africans, was (O, wonderful! O, horrible! O, unheard-of barbarity!) that, on the coast of Africa, they sell each other into slavery! How shocking must such a thought be to refined and civilized Americans, who sell, not only their neighbors, but their own children, into life-long slavery, and degrading prostitution and shame!

The interest of our meetings, in the city, increased from first to last, and but for the religious influence of the place, which closed the churches against us, I doubt not, a grand work could have been accomplished, in behalf of the perishing slave. But the priesthood, ever on the look out to head off whatever tends to induce the people to act from conscientious conviction and common sense, took the alarm.

We succeeded, however, in obtaining the Court House, owned, in part by the county, I believe, and in part by one of the Methodist Societies, for Monday evening, and also, for Sunday afternoon following. Had this building been under the entire control of the Church, it would have been closed against us entirely. Ten thousand curses on that huge Babel of hypocrisy and iniquity, the American Church. The curses, instead of the blessings of those ready to perish, shall be upon its head, and shall yet sink it to the lowest depths of the lower deep of infamy. Like a huge monster, it stands directly across the track of all vital, practical progress, gravely tything its mint and cummin, and treading under its feet, the weighty matters of the law, and gospel of humanity; and threatening ex-communication and reproach in this world, and endless damnation in the world to come, to whoever dare to question its right to wield the mighty influence it has acquired by pious fraud and fraud, on the side of the most infernal despotism the world has ever seen. I speak, in this connection, of course, of the church of this country, as a body, and not of local and individual exceptions.

We spent several weeks in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, holding meetings in the surrounding school-districts. We were cordially received among the Wesleyans of that section, generally, and obtained a goodly number of subscribers to the Bugle which, we trust, may be instrumental in convincing them of the folly, to say the least, of expecting to overthrow slavery by identifying themselves with a Government, pledged to guard and protect the infernal system, with all its blood and treasure. It is due to the Editor of the Grand Rapids Eagle, (Republican,) and to the advocates of that party, generally, in that vicinity, to say that they treated us and our meetings with all due respect and, in the main, approval, manifesting a willingness, and desire to do justice to our motives and endeavors. The Eagle's notice of our meetings, was, in the main, fair and honorable to its Editor; and, in a subsequent brief discussion I had with him, in the columns of his own paper, except a little exhibition of moral blindness, on the vital issue, natural to his position, and a consequent sliding over that point in a somewhat loose manner,—the discussion was conducted, on his part, with a good degree of fairness and liberality, as well as ability. It is also due to the Editor of the Herald a daily paper, neutral in politics and religion, I believe, to say that he readily admitted into his columns, a reply to a vile attack of the Enquirer, upon our meeting of Sunday, Feb. 3.

On the whole, our meetings in Grand Rapids and vicinity, were exceedingly interesting to us, and have reason to believe that they may prove a means of helping on the time when oppression of all kinds and degrees, may, by the light of reason and conscience, become an impossibility, at least, as a system, guarded and fellowshiped by Church and State.

Should any of our laborers in the great cause of Humanity, find their way there, hereafter, we commend them to the care of our friends, John T. Elliott, Wm. Turner, and Dr. Bissel, in the City, and Alanson Powers, Otis Smith, through whom they may be introduced to a score of other names too numerous to mention, in the surrounding country.

From the Rapids we proceeded to Hastings, and thence to Maple Grove, thence via. Battle Creek, and Union City, to Adrian.

But I have already exceeded proper bounds, by about one half, and I must defer paying our respects to other places, until a more convenient season.

I have delayed this communication beyond all reasonable time, I am aware; but you will see I have made up in length, what it lacks in fitness of time, and in quality, also—thus verifying the old saying, that "in all great losses there is some small gain."

Shortly before the first of the present month, I closed a seven months tour of almost continual traveling and lecturing, through all kinds of weather, and under all kinds of circumstances,—since which time, I have felt scarcely able to put pen, much less thought to paper. This is my excuse.

Truly Yours,
J. H. PHILLEO.

A series of resolutions were read by the President as follows:

1. Resolved, That organized as it was to effect the entire abolition of chattel Slavery in our country, the American Anti-Slavery Society will have fulfilled its mission until the last slave shall have been set free, and "liberty proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

2. Resolved, That in a cause so humane and righteous, we can know nothing of weariness or despondency—nothing of concession or compromise—nothing of effecting a truce or leaving a retreat; but, recognizing in every slave "a man and a brother," asserting his right to immediate and unconditional emancipation, and proclaiming the sinfulness of slaveholding under all circumstances, we shall continue to call men and things by their right names—to agitate, agitate, agitate! giving the oppressor no repose in his iniquity, and the land no rest, so long as a single fetter remains to be broken.

3. Resolved, That Slavery has not only cloven down the rights of its victims, but impaired the reason and paralyzed the conscience of the slaveholder—turning the South into one vast Bedlam, without any restraint upon its madness; fulfilling the ancient declaration that "whom the gods intend to destroy, they first render insane."

4. Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery sentiment, which is "bounded by 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude," is unbounded foolishness and measureless infatuation.

5. Resolved, That we are struggling not for the non-extension, but for the non-existence of Slavery—not to make it sectional, but to drive it out of the land—not to restore the Missouri Compromise, but to terminate all compromises—not to repel the aggressions of the slave power upon northern rights, but to secure Freedom and Equality to all who dwell upon the American soil—making the imbruted slave the test of all statemanship, all patriotism, all philanthropy, and all true religion.

6. Resolved, That the right to enslave a human being, on any pretense whatever, is not a debatable question, any more than is the right to commit adultery, burglary, highway robbery, or piracy; and to every defense or apology for its exercise, ours is the old old Revolutionary reply: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

7. Resolved, That all constitutional liberty has ceased to exist in this country; that none but "the traffickers in slaves and souls of men" are permitted to enjoy freedom of speech and of the press, wherever they plant their feet; that we are living under the sway of "Border-Ruffianism," incarnated in the person of Franklin Pierce—no longer the legitimate President of the United States, but one deserving of immediate impeachment and removal for his perfidy and treason as the usurper of the Slave Power; and, therefore, that we are in the midst of a revolution, to throw off the chains of a slaveholding oligarchy a thousand times more intolerable to be borne than any ever imposed upon our Revolutionary fathers by the mother country.

8. Resolved, That we shall neither give nor ask for any quarter; but our motto is, "Victory or Death."

The President then introduced to the audience the well-tried and much-beloved friend of the cause, SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse. (applause.)

SPEECH OF SAMUEL J. MAY.

MR. PRESIDENT—Friends and Fellow-Citizens: We have come again to this great center of pecuniary, political and moral influence to plead with all who have ears to hear the cause of millions that are in bondage in this "land of the free and asylum of the oppressed." If there be an inconsistency on the face of the earth comparable to that which our nation now presents to the detestation of all true lovers of humanity, tell me where that inconsistency is to be seen. We have come here to protest against it; we have come here to expose it more and more; we come here to ask, to demand of all who have hearts to feel and minds to appreciate the claims of humanity, that they will no longer leave a stone unturned, as effort unmade, to effect the entire emancipation of every enslaved human being on this soil. (applause.) I trust, fellow-citizens, that we are perfectly understood. I trust it is not suspected of us that we have sought to conceal our principles or our intentions. They have been declared as distinctly as words could declare them from the beginning of our career, in the very first article written by him whom we rejoice still to regard as our leader in this great enterprise (applause); and year after year we have been seeking for something plainer than words to show how intense is our hatred of slavery, how uncompromising our determination in opposition to it, and how untiring shall be our efforts to effect its overthrow. The cause we plead is based upon the simplest principles of truth, justice and common humanity—so simple that he who runneth may read; and the justice of our demand is so plain that the warying man, though a fool, need not err in respect to it.

And yet the progress of our cause has been, we confess, slow—certainly in comparison to its justice—slow certainly in comparison with our hopes and our earnest expectation. Little did we know of the length, and the breadth, and the height, and the depth of the opposition we should have to encounter in this enterprise. We believed that there was truth, that there was justice, that there was mercy in our land. We believed that there were honest men in the councils of the nation, and pious men and women in our churches. We believed that there were enough of them to answer our demands when they understood them, and that all that was needed was, that we should only make known to them the monstrous fact that there were millions in our land who were denied all the rights of humanity, whose tenderest feelings were trampled in the dust, and to whom this boasted land of liberty was far worse than the dark region of Egypt was to the children of Israel in the days of their bondage. We believed that all that was necessary was to make known to the people of our land the terrible facts of which we ourselves have become informed, principally, we gratefully acknowledge, through the exposures made by William Lloyd Garrison, who saw, first of all of us, through the mist that was cast before our eyes by those who were assuming to be the friends of the enslaved in our country—I mean the leaders of the Colonization enterprise. We believed that all that was necessary was to make known to the true-hearted and humane in our land the terrible facts of which we ourselves had become cognizant, and they would unite heart and hand for the redemption of the enslaved.

But by degrees, and by not very slow degrees either, the extent and the determination and the bitterness, and withal the power of the oppressors have been made known to us, until now we feel that it is just to make the statements and the declarations that have been made in the resolutions to which you have just now listened. Little did that man (pointing to Mr. Garrison) dream thirty years ago that he would be called, in obedience to the truth, to utter such sentiments as he has now put in language that we hope will burn into the minds and hearts of every one that has heard or shall hear them. Little did he expect to meet with such opposition. Well do I remember the counsels we held in the early movements of this enterprise—how comparatively soon we expected

to accomplish our undertaking. But not only did we find ourselves misunderstood, misrepresented and after a while subjected to personal abuse and even to imminent peril of lives, but we found everywhere a spirit which for a while we could not fully understand.

It was not till 1835 that I myself was made fully to apprehend what it was that we were encountering. It was in this city, at the second annual meeting of this Society, when a merchant, a prominent merchant of this city, notwithstanding what he regarded as my fanaticism, took me, as he thought, kindly, by the arm, and in walking through the streets of this city sought to make me understand what it was, in his opinion, we were endeavoring to do and what we could not do. "I grant," said he, "that your purposes are humane and kind; I grant, too, that your principles abstractly are right; no man in his senses can deny it; but we can't afford to let you succeed." What was my reply? "Not afford to do that which is just and right and merciful?" said I. "No, my friend," said he—for he then called me his friend—"you will not succeed"—these were his emphatic words—"we cannot afford to let you succeed; millions, millions, of the property of this city and of the Northern States are implicated in the institution of slavery and you shall not succeed."

My answer I trust he will remember: "Perish my money with you (applause), and unless the spirit of avarice be stronger than the spirit of truth we will triumph over you yet." (loud applause.)

The struggle may be long—much longer than we have been wont to apprehend; but struggle on and struggle ever; we will tell you and the merchants of this great city and of our country here-to-day that truth is mightier even than money (applause.)

The next speaker introduced was Mr. Raymond.

SPEECH OF CHARLES LENOX REMOND.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I shall be expected to respond not only to the sentiment uttered by my esteemed friend, Mr. May, but also to concur in the resolutions which have been submitted by the President of the Society; and in my concurrence with those resolutions I shall define my humble position touching this great question involving so many important interests in our country. I admire the aggressive spirit of the resolutions, because it would seem that the events now transpiring in our country under the auspices of this system to which reference has been made, require such action as our hands as American citizens. I need not remind this audience, Mr. President, that I appear here as a colored man. That they will perceive. (laughter.) But I wish to remind them that what I have to say does not, and shall not originate in the circumstance of my complexion, but that I claim to be a man and an American citizen. (loud applause.) Next to the word "God," I conceive that of "man" to be the highest in importance. Believing this to be true, I know of no crime, committed by man, so great and so atrocious as the enslavement of his fellow-man. These being my convictions, I have no hesitation in calling upon this audience, and upon all my fellow-countrymen, to look this circumstance fairly in the face, outside of all institutions, outside of dollars and cents, outside of sectarianism, outside of complexion, and to view it as it deserves to be viewed. When we shall do this, we shall have become Abolitionists in the only sense required—ready to remove this atrocious system from our country.

I said that I did not wish to be considered as speaking on this occasion as a colored man, or because of my identity with my brethren of that complexion in bondage. But I wish to ask those who are present to-day whether they may not properly consider that they have as much to do with this question as I can have. For, sir, in the betrayal of the black man's rights by the white man of this country your own rights are gone. The question, therefore, belongs to you in common with me, and I need only recapitulate a few of the historical facts familiar to the minds of many of us here, but not recognized by the great mass of the American people, to make this evident.

Sir, I am no logician; if I was, I trust that this cause does not require logic. I am no philosopher; if I was, I do not believe it requires philosophy. I am no declaimer; if I was, I do not consider that it requires declamation. It simply requires the exercise of common humanity and common sense. We have a great deal of everything in this great and growing country, but great men in the true sense of the word. We have any amount of democracy; any amount of religion; but I apprehend that our religion is not unlike that which the Italian nobleman told the philosopher Franklin was manufactured on a large scale in Italy for exportation. (laughter.) If I can understand the influences of American popular religion, I could wish that it was manufactured for exportation and not for home consumption; (laughter and applause) for a true religion could not, under any circumstances, recognize the infernal system of American slavery, which is not only warring upon it, but upon every other institution dear or desirable to a decent man. I conceive that all that is required, however, in the United States to abolish slavery is, a decent amount of humanity.

What is slavery but the opposite of Christianity, the opposite of Democracy, the opposite of all those principles and sentiments which the American people profess, not only to be proud to cherish but to promulgate throughout the whole world? No nation looks brighter in its aim; no nation is more daring in its adventures; no nation strives harder to convince the world of its regard for human liberty. Well might our friend May say that a more glaring inconsistency could be found nowhere else than that which this nation exhibits. No man will deny that we are a people that makes the boasts and professions to which I have alluded; how then does it happen, that the same people who can take sides with the oppressed of Greece, cannot take sides with the oppressed of America, and even of Russia, cannot take sides with a common sense view of the oppression that exists in this country—cannot see and feel its terrible workings here? Sir, we know that when the Federal Constitution was adopted slavery existed in nearly all the States. But it is contended by many that the major part of the spirit and sentiment of those who framed that Constitution was essentially anti-slavery. How then does it happen that slavery has been permitted to perpetrate acts of such a high-handed character? I have said that every man, white as well as black, was interested in this question. But they have been regardless of that interest and careless of the influence of slavery, so that ten slave States have been added to this Union with little opposition to the admission of Missouri, and a faint opposition to the admission of Texas, but that opposition soon died away. When Arkansas applied for admission into the Union as a State, she was admitted by a majority Northern vote of ten with the infernal clause in her Constitution that slavery should never be abolished within her borders. The American people north of Mason and Dixon's line knew this, and yet had a handful expressed their dissent or their

opinion.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

opposition. Did that indicate an anti-slavery sentiment? Did it indicate a care concerning the workings of the institution of slavery?

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it is true, that there were men throughout the country who held anti-slavery sentiments; but those sentiments, though they were theoretically responded to, were practically disregarded, until the time has come when no white man south of Mason and Dixon's line dares stand erect and proclaim himself to be in favor of impartial liberty. If there is one thing that I hate in the workings of slavery to its victims, it is that it has made so much as before existed of manhood in this country. This may be seen in many ways. It may be seen in the conduct of Northern senators and representatives and foreign ministers. It may be seen in the conduct of men to whom we have been wont to look for example. Slavery has caused men of the proudest intellect to bend the knee and bow the head. It has caused such a man as Edward Everett to declare on the floor of Congress his willingness to volunteer his service in putting down a slave insurrection, and such a man as Robert C. Winthrop to stand up in Faneuil Hall and tell the American people that the best method of doing away with slavery is to do nothing. Such is the influence of slavery. Hence, as I said, I admire the aggressive spirit of the resolutions, for in view of these things we are called upon to take our stand and march boldly forward in the face of the institution, call it by its proper name and characterize it as the crime of crimes.

When we see the rights of Northern citizens invaded or violated, it is but the return which we have a right to expect from those who make such havoc upon the rights of colored men. How many there are who are violently opposed to the establishment of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I would as soon see slavery in Kansas as in South Carolina; as soon see it in Nebraska as in Georgia. Indeed I would rather see it in those Territories than in the District of Columbia, over which the whole people of this country have jurisdiction, and for the continuance of slavery in which every citizen is responsible.

But, to pass my concluding observations. I conceive that the actual slaveholders of the United States are no more to be found South than North of Mason's and Dixon's line. They are to be found in Boston, in New York, in Philadelphia, and all over the nation. Mr. Chairman, if there is one prayer to God that I make more than all others it is, that the day may not be far distant when my fellow-countrymen engaged in this anti-slavery cause shall make the great issue with Northern and not with Southern slaveholders. There are men in our Northern cities deeply interested in slave property. A few days ago a vessel was condemned in this harbor as a slave on the coast of Africa. In view of such facts it is that I say that more manhood and more humanity is needed at the North in order to successfully resist this institution. If our cause is failing to advance as it should from any one cause at the present time, it is the want of men of consistency—for the want of radical anti-slavery men. Some are advising the people to contribute money to purchase Sharp's rifles for the defence of the liberties of the settlers in Kansas. I want to hear them advise them to purchase Sharp's rifles to send down upon the slave plantations (applause). The black man in Virginia, in Georgia, South Carolina, has as good a right to fight for his liberty and defend his fireside as the white settler in Kansas (loud applause). When the Northern people are prepared to take that ground slavery will cease to exist.

I believe I am sufficiently liberal and magnanimous to recognize and appreciate every true friend to the anti-slavery cause; but I do not recognize such a friend in any man who worships the American Union, nor in one who can enslave the American Constitution, nor in one who believes in postponing to a future day the overthrow of slavery. I like the sentiment of my friend Robert Purvis—that no man on the anti-slavery platform or off it can be trusted in a tight place who is not an out and out abolitionist (applause and hisses). Nothing else in my opinion will cure this evil (hisses and applause). I do not know whether those hisses are in contempt of my remark or with a view to put down the applause; but I presume the former. I learn from this expression that there are those present who have got to travel fast and far before they will reach true anti-slavery ground. In view of this expression, therefore, I will take an additional five minutes upon the subject of the dissolution of the American Union.

It is a lamentable fact that there are so many idolaters in regard to the American Union. No man can deny, who knows much upon this subject, that it rests upon the palpitating hearts of nearly four millions of our fellow-men; and yet there are those who regard such a Union of much more value and importance than the rights of those offending brethren. Every black man in this country, if he would be consistent, must view that Union as I do, as the chief instrument for the perpetuation of that foul system of slavery (hisses and applause). I go into the District of Columbia; what do I find? I find that every man who will not bow the knee and bend the neck to the Slave Power is considered unsound by the three hundred thousand who rule this country, and is ostracized, proscribed and condemned by them. And I would tell those who are hiding behind to-day that if they go to the South and dare to speak anti-slavery sentiments there like true men, they will find the American Union of no more value to them than it is to me; and to me it is a curse (applause).

It is easy for men in the metropolis of New York to hiss the public expression of sentiments in opposition to this Union; but when they shall come to test the spirit of the slaveholder, they will learn that there is nothing like a communion or a union of spirit between them and him. Until they shall learn this, I expect they will pursue the course they are now pursuing.

I was born, Mr. Chairman, in Massachusetts, within a few miles of Bunker Hill, where I have listened to not a few of the fourth of July orations delivered on that spot. I am not able to trace my ancestry into slavery. No matter, however, for that. I simply claim, as I said in the outset, to be a man and an American citizen, and I lay that claim upon the same ground that others claim it. But if I go into the District of Columbia to-morrow, though I say not the first word, my very complexion is legal presumption of my being a slave, and I may there be thrown into prison for no other fault than the color of my skin. Where, then, is the benefit of this much-lauded Union to me? Where is the shield of the American Constitution to me? Where is American justice and American humanity to me? Nowhere. Then, so long as this Union is the oppressor, not only of the three and a half million slaves at the South, but of every freeman in the North, my prayer to God is that it may be broken into as many pieces as there are groans ascending daily to the God of humanity and of liberty from the oppressed of this nation (applause and some hisses).

A GENTLEMAN from the back part of the audience here rose and made some remarks, which were almost inaudible to the reporter; but the purport of them appeared to be that he thought both sides of the question of disunion ought to have a hearing.

The President stated that the speakers for this meeting were invited, and it was not in order for others to interpose any remarks; but the subsequent meetings were free for any one to express his or her sentiments on the great question of the day. Then the question could be discussed pro and con.

WEDNESDAY—AFTERNOON.

The Society again assembled at the City Assembly Rooms, and was called to order by the President.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., from the Committee of Arrangements, reported the following nominations for Committees, &c., for the more perfect organization of the meeting:

Business Committee—Samuel J. May, Lucetta Mott, Oliver Johnson, Jas. Miller McKim, Abby Kelly Foster, Charles L. Remond, Marius R. Robinson, William Wells Brown, C. C. Burleigh.

Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing Year—Edmund Quincy, of Massachusetts; Robert Purvis, of Pennsylvania; Marius R. Robinson, of Ohio; Pliny Sexton, of Palmyra, Amy Post of Rochester, N. Y.; Edmund Jackson of Boston Mass.; Lauren Wetmore, of New York City.

Finance Committee—Joseph A. Howard, Susan Anthony, Lydia Mott, Rowland Johnson, Phebe H. Jones.

Secretaries of Meeting—Samuel May Jr., Massachusetts; Aaron M. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.

The Society, by a unanimous vote, adopted the organization recommended.

The President read the eight Resolutions which had been presented in the morning.

ARNOLD BUTTUM addressed the meeting. He spoke of his recent severe illness, and his inability to make a speech. He detailed a conversation he had recently had with a slaveholder from a Southern State. This man, he said, took the ground that the Northern States were directly involved, and as guilty, in regard to the slavery of the millions of Southern slaves, as the Southern slaveholders themselves; and in this Mr. B. thought the Southerner was clearly right. He went on to illustrate this point very effectively. He remarked that he did not like to hear the slaves of others spoken of as Africans, or as negroes, or as colored persons. For they were not Africans; neither were they, as a class, negroes, nor were they colored persons exclusively—no more so, indeed, than everybody is, for all are colored in one way and degree or another. He had seen, in the District of Columbia, a coffee of forty slaves, of whom sixteen were pointed out as the children of their white owners, some of whom were as white as his own children. The father of the slaveholder, said Mr. B. (with whom I conversed yesterday), lived at Newport, where, it is well known, many families acquired vast wealth by the slave trade; I asked if it were true that those wealthy slave-trading families had become extinct. He said that it was even so. Mr. B. also alluded to the fact that of the seven distinguished Southern men who had been Presidents of the United States—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk and Taylor—not one of them had left a son—certainly not a legitimate son. Mr. Buttum saw something more than an accident in this. It was, to his mind, the manifest finger of God, setting a mark upon these men for the part they had borne in the great iniquity of slavery.

Henry C. Howells, of New Jersey, wished to bear his dying testimony to the value of the principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to which he had been led by degrees, from his early days, and which he rejected to hold.

Charles C. Burleigh traced the successive demands which the Slave Power had made of the country, till now they demanded not only Kansas and Nebraska, and the mastery of the whole Territory of the Union, but also the right to go into every Northern State with their slaves, for transit or for temporary sojourn—an entering wedge to the full establishment of slavery there. Mr. Burleigh showed how wholly inadequate, how useless, and how absurd it is to attempt to resist the single and local encroachments of slavery—what folly it is to make the mere non-extension of slavery an issue with the South. There is no safety, and can be no success, in anything short of striking at the monster's very existence. Slavery must die the death. No other principle, or policy, or measure is adequate to save us. Kansas is no better to me than Virginia; I have no more interest to keep it out of the former than I have to root it out of the latter. Do you say it should be shut out of Kansas because it is a gross immorality, and an unequalled infraction of every law of God, I say it is equally so everywhere, all over the vast region which now occupies. Whoever commanded at Sebastopol would have been considered as wholly unintelligent, and unequal to his position, who should confine himself to preventing the Russians from erecting new works, leaving his main fortress wholly untouched.

Mr. Burleigh proceeded to show what a tremendous power was brought to bear in favor of slavery by that large class of men who claim that American slavery is justified by God and by the patriarchal institutions of the Bible, as do the leading religious teachers and churches of the land, either directly or by their religious union and fellowship with slaveholders.

Stephen S. Foster said that it was the glory of our platform that every man's idea, opinion and course were freely criticized here. We are charged by our opponents with being do-nothing abolitionists. What is work? Is not that the best work which consists in the promulgation of the great truths which arouse the conscience, warm the heart, and quicken every man to action? But there is a sense in which we are do-nothing; we do nothing to help hold the slave in his chains, as even our Republican friends are doing by their position in this slaveholding Union. They are working; it is true, but much they do tends to strengthen the chains of the slave. We are certainly using the whole force of our moral indignation against slavery in Kansas, as well as they. But they are seeking to elevate William H. Seward, or some other man, to the Presidential chair, where his first act must be to take an oath to carry the obligations of the Constitution into effect. By that oath, William H. Seward must become Kidnapper-General of the Nation—the head of a nation of twenty millions of people who have entered into solemn covenant to give protection and privileges to the slaveholder, and to withhold both from the slave. I am not denying that a strong and sincere anti-slavery feeling prevails among the Republican party; but such feeling is also found in the Democratic party, and in the Whig party, if that can be spoken of as an existing party. It is the position of all these parties, as supporters of a Government and Union which is the deadly foe of the slave, that I protest against and condemn. And we must continue to

rebut the Free Soil Republican party, or we must give up rebuking any body. We must be impartial; we must not consent to wrong or injustice in anyone; we must not seek to cover it up, especially when those who are, in many respects, our friends are in a guilty position.

S. J. May (being in the chair) said he thought the position of the Republican party essentially different from that of the other parties.

Mr. Foster invited Mr. May to take the platform and show what the difference is.

Mr. May declined speaking at present.

Mr. Foster read a portion of a recent debate in the United States Senate, when Senator Brown, of Mississippi, read an extract from a London paper, *The Telegraph* (said by Mr. Cass to have the largest circulation of any paper in England). The article distinctly took the ground that, in a contest with the United States of America, Great Britain would arm the slaves of the United States. Mr. Brown characterized the article as an atrocious one; he said he would do his friend who handed him the paper (Senator Foot, of Vermont) the justice to say that he assured him (Mr. Brown) that, in case of such a contest with any foreign power, every Northern State would come with alacrity to the support of the slaveholding States. And this was Mr. Foot, one of those Northern politicians whom Mr. Parker eulogized, this morning, as one of the staunch friends of freedom!

Mr. Stephen P. Andrews said he could take the oath to support the United States Constitution, even if understanding it just as S. S. Foster does, and with the full determination in his mind, at the time he took the oath, not to comply with a single provision in it which he deemed wrong. He should justify the act thus—the law and common sense recognize the fact, that a man is not held to fulfill certain promises because made under physical constraint and duress; so he should argue that his oath was taken under a moral duress.

C. C. Burleigh remarked briefly on a few points in Mr. Foster's speech. He thought there was a decided and marked growth of anti-slavery in the country.

The Society adjourned to 7, 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY.

The Society met at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the City Assembly Rooms. The President in the chair.

Mr. Garrison desired to call attention to the gross misrepresentation of our meetings that had appeared in one or more of the papers. He said there were men who made it their business to come to our meetings and take advantage of our proffered kindness, in providing tables and other accommodations for reporters of the press, to caricature our proceedings. Such men were not gentlemen, but blackguards. The New York Herald was an illustration of the blackguardism to which he referred, but nothing better, could be expected from that paper with its present proprietorship and management.

S. J. May thought the papers that had given unflattering reports should be designated, for while the Herald and Sun have grossly misrepresented our proceedings, the New York Daily Times had given a very fair report.

Charles Lenox Remond referred to the disgraceful language of the New York Sun, and denounced its editor as a slaveholder and a villain at heart.

Mr. Garrison, on behalf of the Business Committee, presented the following resolutions:

Sydney H. Gay, Esq., Assistant Treasurer, presented the following Abstract of the Treasurer's Report for the past year:

The American Anti-Slavery Society in account with F. Jackson, Treasurer.	
Dr.	
May, 1855	To Standard Account, - - - \$7,102.72
	To Agency, - - - - - 3,659.33
May, 1856	To Expense Account, - - - 1,488.57
	To Publication Account, - - - 1,566.53
	To Balance to New Account, 4,076.04
	\$17,893.19
Cr.	
May, 1855,	By Balance from old Account, - - - - - \$4,953.33
May, 1856,	By Donations and standard Account, - - - - - 12,862.91
	By Publication account, - - - 76.95
	\$17,893.19

E. E. New York, May 1st, 1856.

S. H. Gay, Assistant Treasurer.

I have examined the account and the vouchers, and found them to be correct. J. S. GIBBONS.

Mr. Gay spoke with regret of the absence of the Treasurer, Francis Jackson, whose presence among us we miss for the first time for twenty years. He would take the liberty, he added, of reading a passage from a private letter from Mr. Jackson, which he was sure would be heard with interest. He says:

"I am not now well enough to risk a journey to New York, and fear I shall not be with you at our Anniversary day. My friends tell me that as I have not indulged overmuch that racially virtue called prudence, they now insist that I must take some lessons at that."

"This, then, will be the first time I have missed the Anniversary Meeting for the last twenty years. I shall regret this for many reasons, not the least of which would be to lose the opportunity to take the hands, and look upon the faces of those old friends of the slave, who have stood by him in twenty pitched battles with your proslavery community. However, if I am not there in person I will be in spirit. Please, therefore, pledge for me two hundred dollars, that being my usual contribution."

Mr. Gay also stated that the Annual Report of the Executive Committee (which report, we may mention, has been prepared with great care and faithfulness by Mr. Gay himself) was nearly ready for publication, and soon would be issued from the press.

Samuel May, Jr., read a brief statement of the operations of the Society during the past year, relating to the Lecturing Agents employed, the fields of labor occupied, the Tracts published and distributed, the colporteurs engaged in that work, and the pressing necessity of contributions to the Tract Treasury, now entirely exhausted.

It may be stated, said Mr. Gay, that this brief statement which Mr. May has read, will be incorporated in the Annual Report.

Lucetta Mott, of Philadelphia, suggested that, as the time was short, and the topics of interest particularly those of an immediate business character were numerous, the speakers should limit themselves as much as they conveniently could in regard to time occupied by their remarks.

Marius R. Robinson, of Ohio, and Aaron M. Powell, of New York, made interesting statements of the hopeful fields for anti-slavery culture which

were now to be found in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and other Western States.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of Jersey City, was then introduced to the meeting, by the President. In a very logical, profound and eloquently-expressed speech, Mr. F. held the attention of the audience in the closest manner for upwards of an hour.

Mr. Quincy, after a few remarks corrected one or two not essential mis-statements of facts, expressed the great pleasure with which he had listened to the admirable speech which Mr. Frothingham had delivered; and concluded with moving—if there were no objection, as it was an unusual course—that Mr. Frothingham be respectfully requested to write out the address which he had this morning made to us, that it may be laid before a larger audience than has this morning heard it, either by publication in the Standard, or in some other way, as the Executive Committee may think advisable. The motion was seconded, and after some remarks from Mr. Garrison, expressive of his admiration of Mr. Frothingham's address and the sadness of heart he had felt (as he listened to it) that every minister was not equally honest and faithful, in which case every could live but a little time, was adopted by acclamation.

Stephen S. Foster spoke of the many admirable sentiments in Mr. Frothingham's address, and said he had embodied one of those sentiments, which had been received by the audience with special approbation, in a resolution (though not expressed in the beautiful language of the speaker) which he desired to offer, as follows:

Mr. Addington, of Buffalo, said he felt that the cause of freedom was in very great peril, in our day. In illustration, he spoke of the course of the American Tract Society, in its pro-slavery truckling, its profound indifference to the crime and wrong of slavery; and even in its recent course of staying off, for an entire year, all definite and Christian action about this great and vital matter.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.—The President in the chair.

The resolutions now before the Society were, by request, again read.

Edmund Quincy, from the committee on the nomination of Officers, reported the following List of Officers for the Society during the year to come:

President.—William Lloyd Garrison, Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents.—Peter Libbey, Maine; Luther Melendy, New Hampshire; Theodore B. Moses, New Hampshire; Jehiel C. Claflin, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Massachusetts; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island; James B. Whitcomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. May, Cornelius Bramhall, Amy Post, Pliny Sexton, New York; Benj. Bown, Wm. Steadman, Ohio; Lucetta Mott, Pennsylvania; Robert Purvis, Pennsylvania; Edward M. Davis, Pennsylvania; Thomas Whitson, Pennsylvania; George Atkinson, New Jersey; Alfred Gilbe Campbell, New Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Thomas Donaldson, Ohio; William Horne, Indiana; William Hopkins, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Michigan; Thomas Chandler, Michigan; John Wichel, Illinois; James A. Shedd, Iowa; Caleb Green, Minnesota; Georgiana B. Kirby, California.

Corresponding Secretary.—Sydney H. Gay, New York City.

Recording Secretary.—Wendell Phillips, Boston, Treasurer.—Francis Jackson, Boston.

Executive Committee.—William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman, Wendell Phillips, Anne Warren Weston, Sydney H. Gay, Eliza Lee Follen, James Russell Lowell, Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr., Wm. Bowditch. The report being submitted to the Society, it was unanimously accepted, and the persons therein named duly elected as officers.

C. L. Remond urged that a greater effort be made, than has ever before been made, to carry the doctrines and principles of our Society into the great Western country. He expressed his own readiness to aid in carrying on a series of one hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions, and he knew at least of one other who was ready to go forth.

Samuel May, Jr. spoke of a letter from Illinois which had recently come to the Executive Committee, calling urgently that a corps of Lecturing Agents might be sent into that State during the ensuing season.

M. R. Robinson, of Ohio, rejoiced in the proposition which Mr. Remond had made, and pledged, on behalf of the anti-slavery people of the West the fullest cooperation it was in their power to give.

Lucy Stone Blackwell appealed in a direct and earnest manner to the audience present, for pecuniary aid to the treasury of the Society.

Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, inquired what was the exact purpose of the Society in regard to efforts for keeping slavery out of Kansas and making it a free State. Mr. M. went on to urge that we should not forget that it is by a gradual step by which success is to be reached.

Samuel May, Jr. after adverting to the long and intimate connection he had had with the friend who had just spoken, and to the many benefits which he had derived from that intercourse, said he thought that both duty and a sound and just expediency utterly forbade our identifying ourselves, for an instant, with the mere non-extension of slavery movement. Especially would he protest against our identifying ourselves, as a society, with the Kansas Free State movement, so long as it stands on its low and compromising level. Of course, of course as a Society and as individuals, we desire to see Kansas a Free State, truly and honestly so. But what is the present state of the Kansas question, as the Free State men present it to us? Why? They have, by a decided popular majority, adopted a vote calling upon the first Legislature which shall meet to exclude all colored persons from the State of Kansas! This is a measure of shameful compromise, based on that vile prejudice against color, which was Abolitionists, have always held to be the very handmaid of slavery, and against which we have labored and toiled so hard for so many years—and no more faithfully than Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, one of the oldest soldiers in this good war. Now shall we leave this position, and go and place ourselves by the side of those who are meanly stooping before this prejudice of color? God forbid! We cannot join the present movement for Kansas, because it is false in principle. That is sufficient reason why we should take no part in it. Mr. May said that his sympathies had been roused for Kansas; he had given money for the purchase of rifles for emigrants to Kansas, and had induced others to give; but did so, wholly from sympathy in their personal danger.

He would not, however, for that reason be identified with their proscription of the colored man. It is a clear question of Duty and of Right. But even on the ground of policy—of a wise policy—he was equally convinced that we can help the cause of true and ultimate freedom in Kansas unspokeably better, by uttering God's entire truth with regard to the doings of the people there, Free State men included (and not forgetting the platform of the Republican party) than we possibly

can if one and all of us should take up the cry of Non-Extension—one thing at a time—availability, &c., &c. Let it be our part, guided by Eternal Truth, to create an anti-slavery atmosphere in all the Northern States, all around Kansas, and in it too, so pure and true, that slavery's hateful form shall find no hiding-place and utterly disappear and perish.

S. S. Foster considered it very important to decide how the anti-slavery funds should be expended as well as how they are to be raised. Should we co-operate with the Republican party, or should we oppose it. If it be anti-slavery then I will give it my most hearty support; if it be pro-slavery then I shall do all in my power to oppose it. It must be one or the other; it cannot be both. He believed it pro-slavery; that Seward, Sumner, Hale and Giddings are hand in hand with the very slaveholders in this country. He denied that these men were honest in the position they occupied, amid all the light by which they are surrounded.

This was objected to by H. C. Howells, who arose and called Mr. Foster to order. Mr. F. was sustained, and proceeded in a very earnest and eloquent manner to show the truthfulness of his positions.

C. C. Burleigh came forward to reply to Mr. Foster, but gave way for Mr. Garrison who then read as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Foster this morning, the following:

Resolved, That while we fully appreciate every earnest effort made by the Republican party to prevent the introduction of slavery into Kansas, our charge against it is, that it swears to uphold and execute the provisions of a pro-slavery Constitution, by which an oligarchy of three hundred and fifty thousand kidnappers are enabled triumphantly to hold in hopeless bondage four millions of our countrymen; that it disclaims any wish or intention to change the Constitution in these particulars; and, therefore, to this fearful extent it is a pro-slavery party.

Mr. Burleigh resumed, showing why, in his opinion, though in a wrong position, the Republican were there honestly.

Abby K. Foster said that though she had not intended to say a word, she deemed the present a very important crisis, and saw that many were in danger of being led astray from truth and uncompromising principles. Compromise was fatal. The Republican party is no higher than the Whig or Democratic parties eight or ten years ago. The position of the Free Soilers is most dangerous to our cause. They are to our movement, what respectable, moderate drinkers are and have been to the Temperance cause. We should ever keep our standard high, and upon our banner, inscriptions of absolute truth and justice. A very interesting discussion then followed, upon Mr. Foster's resolution, and that offered by Mr. Garrison as a substitute. Among those who took part in it were Messrs. Garrison, Foster, M. R. Robinson, S. J. May, C. C. Burleigh, Abby Kelly Foster and others.

On motion of S. H. Gay both resolutions were laid upon the table.

The resolutions reported by the Business Committee were then adopted.

The meeting adjourned sine die.

The whole amount collected by the Finance Committee was \$165.70. Pledges, payable during the year, \$33.50. Collection at the door of the Hall, Wednesday evening, \$79.34.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Pres.
SAMUEL MAY, JR., Aaron M. POWELL, Assistant Secretaries.

Among the acts passed by the Kansas free State Legislature, was one fixing the salary of the Governor at \$2,500 and other officers in proportion.

A portable mill for grinding and bolting flour, occupying twenty-one by four feet, has been got up in the east, and sells for five hundred dollars. It turns out a barrel of flour in 2 hours.

In 1825 the king of Sardinia decreed that no one should be allowed to read and write who was not in possession of 1500 livres—about \$200.

GOOD BLACK AND GREEN TEA AT DEMMINGS.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

Upon the undersigned devolves the pleasant duty of inviting friends of Truth, Purity and Progress, without distinction of sect or name or nation, to attend the Fourth Annual Convocation of Progressive Friends, to be held in the Meeting-house at Longwood, (between Hamorton and Kennett Square) Chester Co., Pa., commencing on First day, the eighteenth of Fifth month, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing as long as circumstances may seem to require—probably for three days.

The Progressive Friends have no creed as the basis of association. Their object is not to build up a Sect, armed with ecclesiastical power, and endowed with authority to define the boundaries of thought and restrain the freedom of speech and action, but to unite persons of every shade of theological opinion, in one spirit of love, to do good unto all men as they have opportunity; to cultivate in themselves whatsoever is pure, generous, and ennobling; to worship God in the service of Humanity; to investigate those questions of individual and social duty, which the experiences of daily life and the conflict of sects, parties, classes, and nationalities, are perpetually evolving; to vindicate the primordial rights of man, and plead the cause of the poor, the ignorant, the degraded, and the oppressed; to testify against those systems of popular wickedness which derive their support from a false Church and a corrupt Government; to promote the cause of "pure and undefiled religion," by a firm resistance to the impositions of Church, craft and Priestcraft; to elevate the standard of public morals, by teaching men to revere, as paramount to all human codes, the law written by the finger of God in their own minds and hearts; to exemplify the spirit of Universal Brotherhood, and to proclaim the evangel of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

All those who desire to co-operate with us, and those who represent, in this work of beneficence and love, are earnestly invited to meet with us, at the time and place above named. Nay more—in the language of the Hebrew prophet, we say, "Whosoever will, let him come."

Joseph A. Dugdale, Ruth Dugdale,
Sydney P. Curtis, William Barnard,
H. M. Bartington, Eliza McFarlan,
Rowland Johnson, Josiah Wilson,
Hannah Pennock, Oliver Johnson,
Sallie C. Coates, Anna Jackson,
Isaac Mendenhall, Com. of Arrangements

MAY, 1856.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. AT THE CHEAP CORNER.

J. & L. SCHILLING, Respectfully announce the arrival of their SECOND STOCK of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of a large and varied assortment of

Ladies' Dress Goods, Embroideries, White Goods, BONNETS and Millinery Goods, Trimmings, Black Silk Fringes and Lace, Belting, Cord and Tassels, Notions, and a General Stock of Fancy and variety Goods; together with a Full Stock of Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirts; Linen and Cotton Table Diaper, Checks, Denims, Men and Boys Pantaloons, Towelings, Irish Linens, and Linen Handkerchiefs, Nankens and Paper Cambrics, Marcellite Quilts, Shrouding Flannels, &c., &c.

SHAWLS!!! A few very Elegant Plain and Embroidered Shawls, together with a Full Stock of Broche, Stella, Cashmere, Silk, and Fancy Summer Shawls, of New and Attractive Styles. Also, some THREE HUNDRED YARDS MORE OF THAT EXTRA BLACK SILK, which for Richness of Luster, Pliability and cheapness has never been surpassed. Also, a full supply of Striped, Plaid and Chambray Dress Silks, Silk Ties, Berages, Chellies, Lawns, Brillantes, Cuffs, Gingham, Debeles, Delaines, Organdies, &c., &c.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE: In this important branch, we offer to the trade as heretofore, much the largest Stock in the market, comprising some New and Elegant Patterns.

CARPETS! CARPETS! we have some extra larges to offer in Wool and half Wool, Cotton and Ingrain Carpets; Window Shades and Fixtures in endless variety. 8000 pieces Wall Paper comprising some New and Beautiful Styles; a good assortment of Ladies' and Children's Shoes, of a superior quality and cheap. Pittsburgh Carpet Chain, all colors, at only 25 cts. per lb.; Also, a good supply of Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, Wicking, Beaver Tubs, Buckets and Kooles, at reduced prices.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended us, we hope by strict attention to the wants of the community to merit a still greater share of your patronage.

Respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING.
Salem, May 10, 1856.

CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT.

THERE is no longer a question, or a doubt in the minds of those who are best acquainted with the advantages the Cleveland Wool Depot offers for the sale of Wools, of its importance and practicality.

Located, as it is, at the outlet of the great wool-growing West, being of easy access to wool-growers, and merchants, and within twenty-four hours' ride of the most distant manufacturing centers of New England, it possesses great advantages.

Manufacturers (excepting those who are engaged as speculators in wools) speak in the highest terms of this system, and the many satisfactory letters we are receiving from our wool-growing friends, have attested us to increase our efforts to make this house what it should be—a safe and reliable channel for the sale of their wools. It has surmounted all the difficulties and oppositions that could well be brought against any enterprise by a class of speculators opposed to it, and it now has more and stronger recommendations than ever. We have spared no pains nor expense in making ample arrangements for all who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages arising from this manner of grading and selling wools. Merchants and wool-growers, who wish to realize on their wools, on delivery at our Depot, can be accommodated with liberal advances. If desired, sacks will be sent as heretofore to those wishing to send us their wool, and WOOL TWINE for tying up fleeces, will be furnished at from 15 to 20 cents per pound.

When several in one neighborhood wish to forward sacks or twine, we prefer sending to one address. Our customers in Illinois, and the Western States, will find that ordering sacks from us will save them much trouble, and insure the said arrival of the wool here, as our sacks are all numbered, and stamped "Cleveland Wool Depot," and after being filled by consignors, will require no other marks.

We hope for a liberal patronage, our charges are low for handling and selling, and we promise our employees that our individual attention shall be devoted to their interest.

Very Respectfully, GOODALE & CO.

PICTURES ON GLASS.

Our friend JAMES BOONE is still taking AMBROTYPES, &c., at his old stand, in Johnson & Horner's building.

He has succeeded in doing away with the dark and smutty appearance often given to them by other operators. "JEEMS" understands his business. Call and examine his pictures.

May 3, 1856.

LOST.

On Thursday, April 17th, a note calling for \$18.00, given by William Webb to George Fleck; All persons are warned not to buy said note, as its payment has been stopped.

May 10, 1856. GEORGE FLECK.

J. DEMING & CO., Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Tea Dealers, Would inform their customers in town and vicinity, that they have returned from Philadelphia, and are receiving the best stock of Groceries.

Ever offered in the town of Salem. We would say to all that we can supply them with Tea, from 44 to 58 cts.; Coffee, 14 cts.; good Sugar, as cheap as the cheapest; Molasses, Honey Syrup, Rice, good Raisins (of different kinds); Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Candies, ground and Unground Spices; &c., &c.

All the above will be sold at the lowest living profit. Please call and examine our stock.

All spices ground by the subscriber are warranted pure.

May 10, 1856. J. DEMING & CO.

Botanic Medicine.

HIGH-STREET, SALEM OHIO.

MRS. C. L. CHURCH, takes this method of informing her friends, and the public, that she has permanently located on the North side of High-st., between the Canfield road and Lundy-st., where she intends keeping a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES, carefully prepared by herself and warranted free of all deleterious substances.

Salem, Ohio, April 13, 1856.

EVERY READER WILL please notice the advertisement describing of Mr. SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and send for the printed Catalogue of all our illustrated Works.

TO THE UNINITIATED in the great art of selling Books, we would say that we present a scheme for money making which is far better than all the gold mines of California and Australia.

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher \$25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal percentage to the Agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable and order accordingly. Address (post paid) ROBERT SEARS, Publishers, 181 William Street, New York.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, OHIO.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum payable in advance. Or, \$2.00 at the end of the year.

WE occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

EXTRACT FROM THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

We commend to the attention of our readers the following extract from the second Annual Report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools, Mr. H. U. Barney.—Ed. Bugle.

James Campbell, Esq., Principal of the Dayton, Ohio High School, thus wrote:

"As the result of my experience, I would say that I am in favor of sending both sexes in the same room, and having them recite in the same classes. Particular attention should be paid to their deportment, and no communication should be allowed between them in school or in going to or returning from the same. I have not found this a difficult matter to enforce, and have never had but two or three pupils of either sex who were at all troublesome in this respect, and they were easily managed, having erred more through impulse than intention."

It is a fact, and one pretty generally admitted, that in most of the female seminaries of this country, there is a tendency to shun, to teach superficially, the solid branches, and a proneness to attach an undue importance to what are styled the ornamental branches, or the accomplishments, as they are sometimes denominated.

As to painting, drawing, penmanship, embroidery, &c., which are quite as frequently introduced into these seminaries by those who have them in charge, as a sort of ad captivum means to attract patronage, as with the view of adding valuable accomplishments to the young ladies who attend them. And such is the morbid state of public sentiment on this subject, in many localities, that it is seriously doubted whether female seminaries would be well sustained without these appliances; although the result has been, in many instances, to substitute for a thorough and practical education, one exceedingly flimsy and artificial, and to fill these seminaries with a species of educational foppery. Even in female schools, where the accomplishments, as they are called, are not introduced to an unreasonable extent, and are not allowed to take precedence of most important subjects, girls do not seem to master the solid branches in the solid branches, or pursue them with the same vigor, or master them with the same relish, or grasp them with the same facility, that they do in schools composed of both sexes. The general opinion expressed on this subject by those who have had favorable opportunities for forming a correct judgment, seems to be, in substance, as follows:

Belonging to the same school, pursuing the same studies, and reciting in the same classes, is quite natural for females to feel a strong desire to measure themselves intellectually with the other sex. In civilized lands, woman has evinced an ardent wish to establish the fact that she is endowed with mental faculties and capabilities equal to those of man; and when a fair field of competition has been opened, she has been the last to shrink from the trial. It is so in the school, in the recitation room, when both sexes are brought together, that their emulation to excel, in a measure, that overweighing desire for music and painting, and all that superfluity and foppery of education, so often manifested in female seminaries. The examination of candidates for admission to more than thirty high schools, and the annual examination of classes in public schools, above all other things, has shown that the sexes should be associated in the school room, as they are in the family circle, and as they will be in after life, becomes intensely interesting. No department of human exertion should attempt to shake off the grasp of her power from its springs of action.—And our system of public schools, above all other schemes for the amelioration of the race, needs her powerful influence as teacher and pupil, as well as friend and patron. We all know that the mutual desire to excel and win each other's approbation, is one of the strongest incentives which can be brought to bear upon the minds of the young; that the tendency of boys, in schools, to rudeness and clownish manners, can be most effectively counteracted by study and recitation in the presence of the other sex; that the morbid sensibility and sickly sentimentality which are sometimes exhibited by the latter, need the influence of masculine vigor and activity to induce a healthy tone, and prepare them for the rough conflicts of life; that each growing up in the presence of the other, insensibly acquires a keener discrimination and a truer appreciation of the mental and moral character of the other, than could be gained in any other way; in short, that as the creation of the sexes were made male and female, and must together act the great drama of life, there is no paramount, controlling reason for excluding them from each other while attending school.

The Iron Trade.—Great Britain last year manufactured 3,585,900 tons of iron, valued at \$125,000,000. This product was achieved by 238,000 men and 2,120 steam engines, of 242,000 horse-power. The annual production of the world is not greater than 7,000,000 tons; the United States being next to England, the greatest producer, giving about a million of tons. Assuming the population of the world to be 900,000,000, the production and consumption is at the rate of 17 pounds per head. In England the production is 287 lbs. per head and the consumption 144 lbs. In the United States the production is less than the consumption, being 84 lbs. produced per head to 117 lbs. consumed. According to the statistics of the best authorities, there are 20,000,000 of square miles of habitable surface on the globe, which will ultimately require 2,000,000 miles of railroad. To lay and operate this quantity will require 600,000,000 tons of iron, the annual wear and operation of which will be at least 100,000,000 tons per annum in addition to the thousand other uses to which iron is applied.

A correspondent resident on the spot, who has personal knowledge of the fact, being in Missouri, twenty-five miles from Keokuk in Iowa, and looking to that town for a market, can be bought for \$3 an acre, in any quantity, while land no better is worth in Iowa, at the same distance from Keokuk, \$15 to \$20 an acre. Seventeen dollars an acre as a tax to support the institution of Slavery is pretty liberal, and in a good many instances sublimely disinterested, too, as the owners of the land very often own no slaves, and have the additional mortification of being looked down upon as an inferior class by those who do.—N. Y. Tribune.

Comical.—A majority of the managers of the Brooklyn Athenaeum have been "turned out," because they employed as lecturers, an "Abolitionist," a "Fanatic," an "Infidel," and a "Universalist." The Inquirer observes, that "the first of these epithets points to the Hon. Horace Mann, the second to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the third to Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the fourth to Rev. H. Chapin."

The Ladies of Portland have presented Neal Dow with a beautiful silver salver and four goblets bearing the inscription, "Presented by the Maine Ladies of Portland."

There are 660,562 slaves owned in the country by ministers of the Gospel and members, viz: 212,565 by the Methodists, 77,000 by the Presbyterians, 125,000 by the Baptists, 88,000 by the Episcopalians, 101,000 by the Campbellites, and 50,000 by other denominations.

MAY.

BY LEIGH MEST.

May! thou month of rosy beauty!
Month when pleasure is a duty;
Month of maids that milk the kine—
Bosom rich and breath divine;
Month of blossoms and of flowers;
Month of blooming laden bowers;
Month of little hands with daisies,
Lover's love and poet's praises;
Oh, thou merry month complete—
May!—that very name is sweet!

May was maid in olden times,
And is still in Scottish rhymes:
May's the blooming hawthorn bough;
May's the month that's laughing now,
No sooner write the word,
Than it seems as though it heard,
And looks up and laughs at me,
Like a sweet face, rosy;
Like an actual color bright,
Flushing from the paper's white;
Like a bride that knows her power,
Startled in a summer bower.

If the rains that do us wrong
Come to keep the winter long,
And deny us thy sweet looks,
I can love thee, sweet! in books—
Love thee in the poet's pages,
Where they keep thee green for ages,
Love and read thee, as a lover
Reads his lady's letter over,
Breathing blessings on the art
Which commingles those that part.

There is May in books for ever;
May will part from Spencer never;
May's in Milton—May's in Prior—
May's in Chaucer, Thompson, Dyer;
May's in all the Italian books;
She has old and modern nooks,
Where she sleeps with nymphs and elves
In happy places they call shelves,
And will rise and dress your rooms
With a drapery thick with blooms.
Come, ye rains, then, if ye will,
May as home, and with me still;
But come, rather, thou, good weather!
And find us in the fields together!

THE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

FROM THE AMERICAN ALMANAC FOR 1856.
BY PROF. J. LOVERING, OF HARTFORD UNIVERSITY.

[An able and instructive statement of the various effects of atmospheric electricity.]

First, of the caloric effect. Imperfect conductors are often ignited by lightning in its passage through them, and the metals, if not very stout, are fused, or even volatilized. Aristotle, Lucretius, Seneca, and Pliny had observed this fusion. But modern science has shown that the heat produced is much which is fanciful. It was pretended that money could be melted in the pocket or in a bag, or a sword in its scabbard, or a javelin on its handle, without the pocket, the bag, the scabbard, or the handle exhibiting any traces of heat. And hence arose the notion of a cold fusion, produced directly by lightning, without any development of heat; a notion which Franklin countenanced at one time, though he afterward corrected himself. In many cases, especially in metals, it may be difficult to trace the effects of heat, because conductors of heat cool so rapidly. But that the fusion of metals, when produced by lightning, is a consequence of heat, is proved by the fact, more than once observed, that the globules of melted metal have singed the matter upon which they fell.—When the ship New York was struck by lightning in 1827, the drops of burning metal without wounding the crew, but some of the crew were scorched. "Need I add," says Kaemtz, "that a fire kindled by lightning is extinguished as easily as any other." There are certainly cases of extraordinary escape. When the theatre at Mantua was struck on the 20th of March, 1774, the electricity melted ear-rings and watch-chains without wounding the spectators. The theatre of St. Paul's, London, 1755, the magazine of Maronne, near Rouen, was struck by lightning, and two cases of powder were scattered without being ignited. And again, on the 11th of June, 1775, some cases of powder in the tower at Venice were overturned, but not exploded. Hence some have concluded that lightning does not set fire to powder. It may, indeed be difficult to fire the powder, as in experimental electricity, the mechanical disturbance scattering it, and removing it from the influence of the heat which electricity always elicits in its passage along poor conductors. The bounding effect of lightning, as the size of the metal action increases. We must try to ascertain the largest rod which has ever been melted by lightning, and then we shall be able to assign the minimum value to the size of a good lightning-rod. Captain Cook, while in the Roads of the Sandwich Islands, in 1770, in 1773, decimated the St. Paul's Cathedral, London, which was of iron, and four inches broad by one half an inch thick, showed marks of having been heated, though perhaps not red-hot. Large bars of iron in contact, if not fused, have been softened so much as to become welded. Links of a chain have united in this way to form a rod, and a key has solidified to the ring on which it was hanging. Boyle saw the lightning strike a table on which were two drinking-cups. One was slightly bent but the other suffered so much that it could hardly stand. They must have been softened by heat to admit of so great a change of figure without breaking. A wire through which the lightning, or a heavy charge from a Leyden battery has passed, is shortened, and therefore sometimes broken by the mechanical strain upon it.

In this connection it is proper to speak of what have been variously denominated Vitricities, Fulminantia, and Fulgurites. These curious bodies are found in the sand in Siberia, Prussia, Brazil, Cumberland, and elsewhere. They are two inches in external diameter being small, and twenty, forty, or even more feet in length. They are inclined at various angles to the horizon. The interior is wholly vitrified, but the exterior is not. When fulgurites are studied "in situ," they point toward bodies which are good conductors of electricity. There have been devised various theories to account for these wonderful tubes. First, they have been supposed to be incrustations of silica, the result of the action of nitric acid upon sand. Second, they have been considered stalactites. Third, they have been regarded as cells belonging to ancient marine animals of the worm species. Fourth, they have been referred to the caloric effects of lightning which strikes the ground. The latter view is favored by the fact that fulgurites have been found on scorching in places where the lightning is known to have struck, when there were none there before. They have been found in hillocks of sand which are constantly shifting, so that there, at any rate, must be of recent origin. And nature has been taken even in the fact, for sometimes they have been found hot, even after rain. The matter at the end of the tube sometimes forms a drop, as if it had flowed to that place and then hardened. Moreover, Savart, Hachette, and Beudant, have succeeded in making these tubes artificially, by sending the charge of a Leyden battery through powdered glass, or such glass mixed with chloride of sodium, put in holes made in bricks. For this purpose they used the strongest battery in Paris, that belonging to the Conservatoire. Becaria observed, in 1750, that a thin layer of mortar on the brick of the tower of Bologna was vitrified.

I pass now to the mechanical effects of electricity. The electrical effects are three very curious and in their details inexplicable. Trees are split longitudinally in thin laths, or so as to resemble an old broom. Arago describes examples of this sort, and I have seen the same effect upon a tree struck by lightning in Cambridgeport. Some of the trees over twenty inches in diameter have been cut short off. The iron bar of a shade to a store in Boston has been bent to a right angle. Lights are extinguished. This occurred when the theatre of Voltaire was struck on the 26th of July, 1759, and also when a building was struck in Harrison Avenue, Boston, a few years ago. The bark of trees is thrown thirty or forty feet. On the 11th of June, 1849, an oak fourteen feet in circumference was struck, where other trees have suffered before, and parts of it were split up fine enough for lucifer matches. The lightning often goes between the bark and wood, because the sap conducts. The wood itself is poor conductor, or it would not be so badly torn. Muncke saw an oak three feet in diameter shivered into filaments. Mr. Wilson states that a bar of iron half an inch thick and two inches and a half broad was bent and broken when St. Bride's steeple in London was struck. On one occasion a block of mica six feet by eight by seven and five feet was thrown fifty yards. A wall consisting of seven thousand bricks, and weighing more than twenty-five tons, was raised and transported, one end nine feet and the other four feet. "Sturgeon's Annals of Electricity" contain an instructive account of two churches struck in Liverpool in 1841.

It is a remarkable fact, that the fragments of bodies struck by lightning are dispersed in all directions. Masses of stone weighing one hundred and seventy pounds are thrown, one sixty yards to the south and another four hundred yards to the north. Most too, but not all, are in opposite directions. The hoops of masts which have been struck come rattling down. Franklin referred such effects as we have described to the vapor suddenly generated from the moisture contained in the body struck, when subjected to the electrical heat. Watt conjectured, upon seeing some holes made in the sand by lightning, "that the effects of steam generated by heat." Harris also says, "Lightning exhibits, in non-conducting intervals, the effects of an explosive force." Arago supports this view as his own by the following argument. His experiments and those of Delong show that the electric force of steam, when heated to 500 degrees of Fahrenheit, amounts to forty-five atmospheres. This temperature falls far below that of red-hot iron, which is 2,000. In foundries, when a small quantity of water is by accident in the mould into which the melted liquor is poured, a terrific explosion occurs, which scatters the iron in all directions, and the sparks are seen in their flames, the trees have said to their coils, and the ground is not without its buried matter. The mechanical effect certainly suggests the agency of some highly elastic fluid generated by the lightning. But it has been objected to this view, that many of the substances exploded are non-conductors of heat, so that it could not easily reach the moisture supposed to be present in their interior in force sufficient to convert it suddenly into high-pressure steam. Another explanation, preferred by Dr. Lardner, is that the lightning strikes by induction to decompose the natural electricities of bodies, and that when they are non-conductors they are broken by the efforts of the two electricities to separate upon them.

The mechanical effects produced by the passage of a given amount of electricity through a body is proportional to the resistance which it encounters. The violence therefore is local, and appears where the resistance is greatest. A notable instance occurred. When the spire of a church in Kingsbridge was struck, no damage was done until the lightning reached the end of the spire to the weather-vane. On the 15th of June, 1764, a church in South Wales, Essex, was struck by lightning, and the steeple of St. Bride, London. The charge descended quietly until it reached the top of the spire, and then descended in a series of sparks, where there was much lead, and iron, twelve hundred pounds of stone were thrown down; twenty-five tons in the whole were damaged, and all in the neighborhood of iron. In 1770 one of the steeple of St. Paul's, London, was struck, and the spire was thrown down. In one place, where there was much lead, and iron, twelve hundred pounds of stone were thrown down; twenty-five tons in the whole were damaged, and all in the neighborhood of iron. In 1770 one of the steeple of St. Paul's, London, was struck, and the spire was thrown down. In one place, where there was much lead, and iron, twelve hundred pounds of stone were thrown down; twenty-five tons in the whole were damaged, and all in the neighborhood of iron. In 1770 one of the steeple of St. Paul's, London, was struck, and the spire was thrown down. In one place, where there was much lead, and iron, twelve hundred pounds of stone were thrown down; twenty-five tons in the whole were damaged, and all in the neighborhood of iron. In 1770 one of the steeple of St. Paul's, London, was struck, and the spire was thrown down. 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